WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, November 19, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND		
L1	(equigental$ or metritis or endometritis or cem) same (moab or mab or monoclonal or mono-clonal or hybridoma or antibody or antibodies or immune or igg or igm or iga or ig-g or ig)	916	L1
L2	L1 and taylorel$	1	L2
L3	L1 and (haemoph$ or hemoph$)	197	L3
L4	L1 same (haemoph$ or hemoph$)	2	L4
L5	(equigental$ or metritis or endometritis or cem) same (moab or mab or monoclonal or mono-clonal or hybridoma)	422	L5
L6	L5 same (haemoph$ or hemoph$)	0	L6
L7	L5 and taylorel$	1	L7
L8	(equigental$ or metritis or endometritis or cem) near10 (moab or mab or monoclonal or mono-clonal or hybridoma)	107	L8
L9	(equigental$ or metritis or endometritis) near10 (moab or mab or monoclonal or mono-clonal or hybridoma)	1	L9
L10	(equigental$ or metritis or endometritis) same (moab or mab or monoclonal or mono-clonal or hybridoma)	1	L10

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. 20020037879 . 09 Oct 98. 28 Mar 02. MEANS FOR DETECTING BACTERIA OF THE TAYLORELLA EQUIGENITALIS SPECIES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS. KLEIN, FREDERIC, et al. 514/100; A61K031/665 A01N057/00.

Generate Collection | Print

Terms	Documents
(equigental$ or metritis or endometritis) same (moab or mab or monoclonal or mono-clonal or hybridoma)	1

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File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2003/Nov W2
       (c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp.
*File 155: On 13 November, Medline will temporarily stop updating with
Completed records. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.

      Set  Items  Description
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?s taylore? or equigenita?
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              98  EQUIGENITA?
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           26075  PAGE
          127928  WESTERN?
           54304  IMMUNOBLOT?
         1550268  PROTEIN?
          615946  MEMBRANE?
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                  OR MEMBRANE?
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r hybrido?
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          207415  IMMUNOGLOB?
           77232  IGG
           39843  IGM
           29977  IGA
           54158  ANTISER?
           35082  POLYCLONAL?
          171170  MONOCLON?
           15430  HYBRIDO?
      S3  771658  ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR IGG OR IGM OR IGA OR ANTISER?
                  OR POLYCLONAL? OR MONOCLON? OR HYBRIDO?
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         2295154  S2
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?s s1 and s2 and s3
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         2295154  S2
          771658  S3
      S5       6  S1 AND S2 AND S3
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Set     Items   Description
S1        105   TAYLORE? OR EQUIGENITA?
S2    2295154   ANTIGEN? OR PAGE OR WESTERN? OR IMMUNOBLOT? OR PROTEIN? OR
              MEMBRANE?
S3     771658   ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR IGG OR IGM OR IGA OR ANTISER? OR
              POLYCLONAL? OR MONOCLON? OR HYBRIDO?
S4         22   S1 AND S2
S5          6   S1 AND S2 AND S3
?t s5/9/all
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updated search
West/D/Hall
11/03
BB

06099843 89115018 PMID: 3146157

Passive hemagglutination test for detection of antibodies **against** Taylorella **(Haemophilus)** equigenitalis **in sera of mares.**

Eguchi M; Kuniyasu C; Kishima M

Hokkaido Branch Laboratory, National Institute of Animal Health, Japan.

Veterinary microbiology (NETHERLANDS) Oct 1988, 18 (2) p155-61, ISSN 0378-1135 Journal Code: 7705469

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The passive hemagglutination (PHA) test was improved to enable the detection of **antibodies** to **Taylorella** (Haemophilus) **equigenitalis** in the sera of mares. Horse red blood cells (RBC) fixed with glutaraldehyde were compared with similarly treated RBC of a cow, pig and sheep for the PHA test. The horse RBC were superior to those of the other animals tested in detecting mares affected with contagious equine metritis (CEM). A PHA test using these cells as indicator and an **antigen** prepared from T. **equigenitalis** by sonication following treatment with hyaluronidase was the most satisfactory in terms of sensitivity and specificity. None of the 156 serum samples from clinically healthy mares without a history of contact with T. **equigenitalis** -infected stallions or mares showed PHA titers greater than 1:32 and only a few samples (7.1%) showed PHA titers of 1:32. Four of the 50 serum samples from mares affected with CEM showed PHA titers of 1:32, while most of the samples (92.0%) showed PHA titers greater than 1:32. The glutaraldehyde-fixed horse RBC sensitized with the **antigen** had the advantage of being reproducible for at least 7 months when preserved at 4 degrees C.

Tags: Animal; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: Aldehydes--pharmacology--PD; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --analysis--AN; *Erythrocytes--immunology--IM; *Glutaral--pharmacology--PD; *Haemophilus--immunology--IM; *Hemagglutination Tests--veterinary--VE; *Horses--immunology--IM

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Aldehydes); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 111-30-8 (Glutaral)

Record Date Created: 19890302

Record Date Completed: 19890302

contact with T. **equigenitalis** -infected stallions or mares showed PHA titers greater than 1:32 and only a few samples (7.1%) showed PHA titers of 1:32. Four of the 50 serum samples from mares affected with CEM showed PHA titers of 1:32, while most of the samples (92.0%) showed PHA titers greater than 1:32. The glutaraldehyde-fixed horse RBC sensitized with the **antigen** had the advantage of being reproducible for at least 7 months when preserved at 4 degrees C.

Tags: Animal; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: Aldehydes--pharmacology--PD; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --analysis--AN; *Erythrocytes--immunology--IM; *Glutaral--pharmacology--PD; *Haemophilus--immunology--IM; *Hemagglutination Tests--veterinary--VE; *Horses--immunology--IM

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Aldehydes); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 111-30-8 (Glutaral)

Record Date Created: 19890302

Record Date Completed: 19890302

5/9/4

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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04913680 85220379 PMID: 3923688

Serological diagnosis of the species Haemophilus equigenitalis **using the rapid agglutination and coagglutination method]**

Serologicka diagnostika druhu Haemophilus **equigenitalis** metodou rychle aglutinace a koaglutinace.

Mazurova J

Veterinarni medicina (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) Apr 1985, 30 (4) p247-54, ISSN 0375-8427 Journal Code: 0063417

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: CZECH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The method of rapid slide agglutination and coagglutination was tested in the detection of Haemophilus **equigenitalis** (**Taylorella equigenitalis**)--the causal agent of contagious equine metritis (CEM). It was demonstrated that both methods were suitable for the serological diagnosis of the species under study. The **antisera** obtained from rabbits immunized with Haemophilus **equigenitalis** strains treated in different ways were specific, but with different **antibody** titres. When cross reactions with other species of microorganisms were verified, the **antisera** did not react with any of the strains, even after binding them to **protein** A of the positive strain Staphylococcus aureus--Cowan I. Coagglutination was much more rapid and pronounced than the ordinary rapid agglutination test. It was characterized by a low consumption of specific **antiserum** . The specific **antibodies** bound to staphylococci were kept at the temperature of 4 degrees C for several months without losing agglutinin activity.

Tags: Animal; Female

Descriptors: *Agglutination Tests--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus --immunology--IM; *Haemophilus Infections--veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases --diagnosis--DI; *Uterine Diseases--veterinary--VE; Haemophilus Infections --diagnosis--DI; Horses; Uterine Diseases--diagnosis--DI

Record Date Created: 19850722

Record Date Completed: 19850722

5/9/5

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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03981475 83110134 PMID: 7153516

Characterization of the major antigens **of Haemophilus** equigenitalis **(contagious equine metritis organism).**

Corbel M J; Brewer R A

Journal of hygiene (ENGLAND) Dec 1982, 89 (3) p529-38, ISSN 0022-1724 Journal Code: 0375374

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Immunoelectrophoresis of ultrasonically disrupted Haemophilus **equigenitalis** (contagious equine metritis organism) cells against rabbit and equine **antisera** disclosed at least 11 precipitating **antigens** . Two of these, a polysaccharide and a lipopolysaccharide- **protein** complex, were of high molecular weight and located on the cell surface. The remaining **antigens** were intracellular and were small- to medium-sized **proteins** . The surface **antigens** were the most significant in relation to the serological response in infected horses. They also reacted with sera from apparently healthy cattle, but the reason for this was not determined. No serological cross-reaction between H. **equigenitalis** and species of Achromobacter and Moraxella was detected.

Tags: Animal

Descriptors: **Antigens** , Bacterial--analysis--AN; *Haemophilus --immunology--IM; *Haemophilus Infections--veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases --immunology--IM; **Antigens** , Surface--analysis--AN; Bacterial **Proteins** --immunology--IM; Haemophilus Infections--immunology--IM; Horses; Polysaccharides, Bacterial--immunology--IM

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Surface); 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Polysaccharides, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 19830311
Record Date Completed: 19830311

5/9/6

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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03414160 81105237 PMID: 7006267

Investigation of mare sera for antibodies **against acholeplasmas and mycoplasmas with ther enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (author's transl)]**

Untersuchung von Stutenseren auf Antikorper gegen Acholeplasmen und Mykoplasmen mit dem Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

Ammar A M; Heitmann J; Kirchhoff H

Zentralblatt fur Bakteriologie. 1. Abt. Originale. A- Medizinische Mikrobiologie, Infektionskrankheiten und Parasitologie (GERMANY, WEST) 1980, 247 (4) p517-25, ISSN 0172-5599 Journal Code: 8005748

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract
Languages: GERMAN
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

After abortion sera were taken from 58 thoroughbred and other mares of the northwestern part of Germany and investigated by ELISA (enzyme linked immuno-sorbent assay) for **antibodies** against Mycoplasma equirhinis, M. subdolum, M. **equigenitalium** , M. pulmonis, M. felis, Acholeplasma laidlawii, A. hippikon, and A. equifetale. Reactions at serum dilutions of 1:32 and higher were considered as positive. At serum dilution 1:32 no **antibodies** were found in 11 sera. The remaining sera showed **antibodies** against one or more of the mycoplasma **antigens** investigated. The number of multiple reactions decreased with an increasing dilution of the sera. Titers were found between 1:32 and 1:256. In one case a titer of 1:2048 against M. **equigenitalium** **antigen** was found. Most often **antibodies** against A. laidlawii were observed i.e. in 37 sera. These **antibodies** also showed the highest titers. Only 3 sera contained **antibodies** against A. hippikon. **Antibodies** against M. felis and A. equifetale were found in 26 sera. Between 10 and 15 sera showed **antibodies** against the remaining mycoplasma species.

Tags: Animal; Female; Pregnancy

Descriptors: Abortion, Veterinary--immunology--IM; *Acholeplasma --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial--analysis--AN; *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; *Horse Diseases--immunology--IM; *Immunoenzyme Techniques; *Mycoplasma--immunology--IM; Horses; Species Specificity

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 19810327

Record Date Completed: 19810327
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2295154 S2
771658 S3
S6 1820775 S2 NOT S3
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Set	Items	Description
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S3	771658	ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR IGG OR IGM OR IGA OR ANTISER? OR POLYCLONAL? OR MONOCLON? OR HYBRIDO?
S4	22	S1 AND S2
S5	6	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S6	1820775	S2 NOT S3

?s s4 not s6
22 S4
1820775 S6
S7 6 S4 NOT S6
?s s4 not s5
22 S4
6 S5
S8 16 S4 NOT S5
?t s8/9/all

8/9/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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14804295 22574931 PMID: 12688125

Study of the role of Chlamydia, Mycoplasma, Ureaplasma and other microaerophilic and aerobic bacteria in uterine infections of mares with reproductive disorders.

Szeredi L; Tenk M; Schiller I; Revesz T
Central Veterinary Institute, H-1149 Budapest, Tabornok u. 2, Hungary. szeredil@oai.hu

Acta veterinaria Hungarica (Hungary) 2003, 51 (1) p45-52, ISSN 0236-6290 Journal Code: 8406376
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

In six healthy mares and 24 mares showing reproductive disorders swab samples were taken from the fossa clitoridis to isolate **Taylorella equigenitalis** , and from the uterus to isolate mycoplasmas, ureaplasmas and other aerobic bacteria. Swab samples were also taken from the uterus for Chlamydia **antigen** ELISA and Chlamydia PCR studies. The uterus of 27 mares was examined cytologically, and biopsy samples were taken from the endometrium for histological examinations and for immunohistochemical examinations aimed at the detection of chlamydiae. T. **equigenitalis** , mycoplasmas, ureaplasmas and chlamydiae could not be detected from any of the mares examined. Aerobic facultative pathogenic bacteria were isolated from mares with endometritis in four cases. In 18 out of 22 mares with endometritis (82%) no infective agents could be demonstrated. Further studies are needed to elucidate the relative importance of non-infectious causes of endometritis and of anaerobic bacteria often detectable in the uterus in the aetiology of the reproductive disorders observed.

Tags: Animal; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI; **Antigens** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; Bacteria, Aerobic--isolation and purification--IP; Case-Control Studies; Chlamydia--genetics--GE; Chlamydia--immunology--IM; Chlamydia--isolation and purification--IP; DNA, Bacterial--genetics--GE; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay--veterinary--VE; Horses--microbiology--MI; Immunohistochemistry; Mycoplasma--isolation and purification--IP; Polymerase Chain Reaction--veterinary--VE; **Taylorella equigenitalis** --isolation and

purification--IP; Ureaplasma--isolation and purification--IP; Uterus --cytology--CY; Uterus--microbiology--MI
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (DNA, Bacterial)
Record Date Created: 20030411
Record Date Completed: 20030506

8/9/2
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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11512934 98401468 PMID: 9731281
Pelistega europaea gen. nov., sp. nov., a bacterium associated with respiratory disease in pigeons: taxonomic structure and phylogenetic allocation.
Vandamme P; Segers P; Ryll M; Hommez J; Vancanneyt M; Coopman R; De Baere R; Van de Peer Y; Kersters K; De Wachter R; Hinz K H
Laboratorium voor Microbiologie, Universiteit Gent, Belgium. Peter.Vandamme@rug.ac.be
International journal of systematic bacteriology (UNITED STATES) Apr 1998, 48 Pt 2 p431-40, ISSN 0020-7713 Journal Code: 0042143
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Twenty-four strains isolated mainly from infected respiratory tracts of pigeons were characterized by an integrated genotypic and phenotypic approach. An extensive biochemical examination using conventional tests and several API microtest systems indicated that all isolates formed a phenotypically homogeneous taxon with a DNA G + C content between 42 and 43 mol%. Whole-cell **protein** and fatty acid analysis revealed an unexpected heterogeneity which was confirmed by DNA-DNA hybridizations. Four main genotypic sub-groups (genomovars) were delineated. 16S rDNA sequence analysis of a representative strain indicated that this taxon belongs to the beta-subclass of the Proteobacteria with **Taylorella equigenitalis** as its closest neighbour (about 94.8% similarity). A comparison of phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of both taxa suggested that the pigeon isolates represented a novel genus for which the name Pelistega is proposed. In the absence of differential phenotypic characteristics between the genomovars, it was preferred to include all of the isolates into a single species, Pelistega europaea, and strain LMG 10982 was selected as the type strain. The latter strain belongs to fatty acid cluster I and **protein** electrophoretic sub-group 1, which comprise 13 and 5 isolates, respectively. It is not unlikely that the name P. europaea will be restricted in the future to organisms belonging to fatty acid cluster I, or even to **protein** electrophoretic sub-group 1, upon discovery of differential diagnostic features.
Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Bird Diseases--microbiology--MI; *Gram-Negative Bacteria --classification--CL; *Pigeons--microbiology--MI; *Respiratory Tract Infections--veterinary--VE; Bacterial **Proteins** --analysis--AN; Base Composition; Base Sequence; DNA, Bacterial; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel; Fatty Acids--metabolism--ME; Gram-Negative Bacteria--genetics--GE; Gram-Negative Bacteria--metabolism--ME; Molecular Sequence Data; Nucleic Acid Hybridization; Phenotype; Phylogeny; RNA, Bacterial--analysis--AN; RNA, Ribosomal, 16S--analysis--AN; Respiratory Tract Infections --microbiology--MI; Sequence Analysis, RNA
Molecular Sequence Databank No.: GENBANK/Y11890
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (Fatty Acids); 0 (RNA, Bacterial); 0 (RNA, Ribosomal, 16S)
Record Date Created: 19981014
Record Date Completed: 19981014

8/9/3
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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10080877 22031197 PMID: 12034540

High prevalence of mycoplasmas in the genital tract of asymptomatic stallions in Austria.

Spergser Joachim; Aurich Christine; Aurich Jorg E; Rosengarten Renate

Institute of Bacteriology, Mycology and Hygiene, University of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinarplatz 1, A-1210 Vienna, Austria. joachim.spergser@vu-wien.ac.at

Veterinary microbiology (Netherlands) Jun 20 2002, 87 (2) p119-29, ISSN 0378-1135 Journal Code: 7705469

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Mycoplasma **equigenitalium** and M. subdolum have been implicated in genital disorders and infertility of horses. The reported cytopathic effects of M. **equigenitalium** observed in vitro underscore its potential pathogenic role in reproductive dysfunction in mares. This study was initiated to determine the prevalence of mycoplasmas in the genital tract of stallions in relationship to age, clinical signs, geographic location and semen quality. For this purpose the mycoplasma flora of the genital tract of 116 stallions of the Noric breed was determined by isolation and colony **immunoblotting** and by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays. Of 438 swabs from the genital tract, pre-ejaculatory fluid and semen samples, 352 (80%) samples were positive by PCR and 125 (29%) were positive by culture. Mycoplasmas were isolated predominantly from the fossa glandis and urethra and less frequently from the penis shaft and from semen. M. **equigenitalium** (89 isolates) and M. subdolum (70 isolates) were the predominant species identified. M. equirhinis and M. felis were detected in 27 and 8 samples, respectively. Comparison of these isolations with clinical signs, semen quality, and age of the stallions revealed no significant correlation. However, geographical location of the stallion significantly correlated with mycoplasma detection. These results suggest that mycoplasmas are present as commensals in the genital tract of stallions. Thus, clinically healthy stallions may present a permanent reservoir for infection of mares via venereal transmission.

Tags: Animal; Female; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Genitalia, Male--microbiology--MI; *Horse Diseases --microbiology--MI; *Mycoplasma--isolation and purification--IP; *Mycoplasma Infections--veterinary--VE; Austria--epidemiology--EP; DNA, Bacterial--chemistry--CH; DNA, Bacterial--genetics--GE; Horse Diseases --epidemiology--EP; Horses; **Immunoblotting** --veterinary--VE; Microscopy, Phase-Contrast--veterinary--VE; Mycoplasma--genetics--GE; Mycoplasma Infections--epidemiology--EP; Mycoplasma Infections--microbiology--MI; Prevalence; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction--veterinary--VE ; Semen--cytology--CY; Semen--microbiology--MI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 20020529

Record Date Completed: 20020813

8/9/4

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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09915292 21824655 PMID: 11837301

Brackiella oedipodis gen. nov., sp. nov., gram-negative, oxidase-positive rods that cause endocarditis of cotton-topped tamarin (Saguinus oedipus).

Willems Anne; Gilhaus Helga; Beer W; Mietke Henriette; Gelderblom H R; Burghardt Barbel; Voigt W; Reissbrodt R

Laboratorium voor Microbiologie, Faculteit Wetenschappen, Universiteit of Gent, Belgium.

International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology (England) Jan 2002, 52 (Pt 1) p179-86, ISSN 1466-5026 Journal Code: 100899600

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A gram-negative, oxidase-positive, rod-shaped bacterium isolated from the heart of a cotton-topped tamarin was characterized by 16S rDNA sequence analysis, SDS- **PAGE** of whole-cell **proteins** , fatty acid analysis and biochemical tests. Outer- **membrane proteins** , iron-regulated outer- **membrane proteins** , lipopolysaccharides and siderophore production were studied. On the basis of the results, the organism belongs to the beta-Proteobacteria where it forms a separate line of descent, for which a novel genus and species are proposed, Brackiella oedipodis (LMG 19451T = DSM 13743T = NCIMB 13739T). Nearest phylogenetic neighbours of the new genus are **Taylorella** , Pelistega, Bordetella, Alcaligenes and Achromobacter.

Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Endocarditis, Bacterial--veterinary--VE; *Monkey Diseases --microbiology--MI; *Oxidoreductases--metabolism--ME; *Saguinus; *beta Proteobacteria--classification--CL; *beta Proteobacteria--enzymology--EN; Bacterial **Proteins** --analysis--AN; DNA, Ribosomal--analysis--AN; Endocarditis, Bacterial--microbiology--MI; Endocarditis, Bacterial --pathology--PA; Fatty Acids--analysis--AN; Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections--microbiology--MI; Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections --veterinary--VE; Lipopolysaccharides--analysis--AN; Molecular Sequence Data; Myocardium--pathology--PA; Phenotype; RNA, Ribosomal, 16S--genetics --GE; Sequence Analysis, DNA; Siderophores--metabolism--ME; Spectroscopy, Fourier Transform Infrared; beta Proteobacteria--isolation and purification --IP

Molecular Sequence Databank No.: GENBANK/AJ277742

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (DNA, Ribosomal); 0 (Fatty Acids); 0 (Lipopolysaccharides); 0 (RNA, Ribosomal, 16S); 0 (Siderophores)

Enzyme No.: EC 1. (Oxidoreductases)

Record Date Created: 20020211

Record Date Completed: 20020325

8/9/5

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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08925966 20214361 PMID: 10752687

Septic arthritis caused by a gram-negative bacterium representing a new species related to the Bordetella-Alcaligenes complex.

Kronvall G; Hanson H S; von Stedingk L V; Tornqvist E; Falsen E

Department of Laboratory Medicine, Karolinska Institute, Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden. kron@mb.ks.se

APMIS - acta pathologica, microbiologica, et immunologica Scandinavica (DENMARK) Mar 2000, 108 (3) p187-94, ISSN 0903-4641 Journal Code: 8803400

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A knee-joint exudate culture yielded on two occasions a gram-negative bacterium. Regular methods for speciation did not provide an identification. The infection was successfully treated with ciprofloxacin. The unknown isolate, CCUG 36768, was subjected to further investigation, including 16S rDNA sequencing, **protein** profiling, cellular fatty acid analysis, and various biochemical tests, in order to produce a species identification. The 1469 bp-long 16S rDNA sequence did not reveal identity with any known species sequence. CCUG 36768 clustered in a group of species, including Alcaligenes defragrans, Denitrobacter permanens, **Taylorella equigenitalis** , Alcaligenes faecalis, and four strains of Alcaligenes species without a specific species name. Bordetella species also showed a high degree of similarity with CCUG 36768. **Protein** profiling, cellular fatty acid analysis and computer-assisted analysis of biochemical profiles indicated similarity with Bordetella-Alcaligenes species, often close to B. holmesii and B. avium. API 20 NE indicated the profile of Moraxella species of poor identity. It is concluded that CCUG 36768 represents a new bacterial species of pathogenic potential in humans.

It is related to the Bordetella-Alcaligenes group. Powerful new methods for speciation are available and it is recommended that unknown isolates from normally sterile sites be submitted for further analysis. Several isolates are required for the definition of new species.

Tags: Case Report; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Arthritis, Infectious--microbiology--MI; *Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci--classification--CL; *Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections--microbiology--MI; *Knee Joint--microbiology--MI; Alcaligenes --chemistry--CH; Alcaligenes--classification--CL; Alcaligenes--genetics --GE; Bacterial **Proteins** --analysis--AN; Base Sequence; Bordetella --chemistry--CH; Bordetella--classification--CL; Bordetella--genetics--GE ; Bordetella Infections--microbiology--MI; DNA, Bacterial--analysis--AN; DNA, Ribosomal--analysis--AN; Fatty Acids--analysis--AN; Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci--chemistry--CH; Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci--genetics--GE; Middle Age; Molecular Sequence Data; Phylogeny; RNA, Ribosomal, 16S--analysis--AN

Molecular Sequence Databank No.: GENBANK/AJ133493

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (DNA, Ribosomal); 0 (Fatty Acids); 0 (RNA, Ribosomal, 16S)

Record Date Created: 20000428

Record Date Completed: 20000428

8/9/6

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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07666007 93121251 PMID: 1477802

Measurement of the cytotoxic effects of different strains of Mycoplasma equigenitalium **on the equine uterine tube using a calmodulin assay.**

Bermudez V M; Miller R B; Rosendal S; Fernando M A; Johnson W H; O'Brien P J

Department of Pathology, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph.

Canadian journal of veterinary research = Revue canadienne de recherche veterinaire (CANADA) Oct 1992, 56 (4) p331-8, ISSN 0830-9000

Journal Code: 8607793

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The cytopathic effects induced by five strains of Mycoplasma **equigenitalium** for cells of equine uterine tube explants were tested by measuring changes in cellular and extracellular concentrations of calmodulin (CaM). Calmodulin concentrations in samples of total homogenate (TH) and total homogenate supernates (THS) of the infected equine uterine tube explants were significantly lower than respective measurements on noninfected controls. In tissue culture medium fractions (TCM) of some infected explants, CaM concentrations were significantly higher than noninfected controls ($p > 0.95$). The results suggest that M. **equigenitalium** colonization on ciliated cells of the equine uterine tube can affect the permeability of the cell **membrane** leading to leakage or release of CaM during cell breakdown. Measurement of CaM concentrations in samples of TH revealed significant differences in the cytotoxic effects induced by different strains of M. **equigenitalium** on the equine uterine tube (EUT). The data suggests that some strains of M. **equigenitalium** may have a role in reproductive failure in the mare. In addition comparisons of the means of the concentrations of CaM in samples of TH or THS in EUT explants from four mares in the follicular and four in the luteal phase of the estrous cycle were found to be not significantly different.

Tags: Animal; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Calmodulin--analysis--AN; *Horses--microbiology--MI; *Mycoplasma--pathogenicity--PY; *Uterus--microbiology--MI; Bacterial Adhesion; Cell **Membrane** Permeability; Follicular Phase; Luteal Phase; Tissue Culture

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Calmodulin)

Record Date Created: 19930208

Record Date Completed: 19930208

8/9/7
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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07297471 92160403 PMID: 1789016
Taylorella equigenitalis : **cell wall** proteins , **gene fingerprints, plasmids, adhesion and toxicity]**
Untersuchungen an **Taylorella equigenitalis** : Zellwandproteine, Genomfingerprints, Plasmide, Adhasion und Toxizitat.
Lapan G; Awad-Masalmeh M; Hartig A; Silber R
Institut fur Bakteriologie und Tierhygiene, Veterinarmedizinischen Universitat Wien.
Zentralblatt fur Veterinarmedizin. Reihe B. Journal of veterinary medicine. Series B (GERMANY) Oct 1991, 38 (8) p589-98, ISSN 0514-7166 Journal Code: 0331325
Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract
Languages: GERMAN
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
In this study 55 strains of **Taylorella equigenitalis** isolated from horses of four different studs in Austria, and a comparative strain from the Federal Republic of Germany were investigated by different methods. These investigations were carried out with the help of SDS- **PAGE** , **immunoblotting** , the analyses of genomes and by proof of plasmids. Furthermore, pathogenic mechanisms such as adhesion or the formation of toxins were investigated in vitro. On the basis of the results carried out by means of SDS- **PAGE** and **immunoblotting** all tested strains of **Taylorella equigenitalis** were alike, whereas by DNA analyses the strains could be divided into five groups. The comparative strain from the FRG, which clearly differed from the Austrian strains, formed one group all by itself. From three studs, which are related to each other because of an intensive exchange of horses, representatives (n = 53) of three DNA fingerprint groups were isolated. These three fingerprint patterns were very similar to each other, while the hybridisation patterns from the other two Austrian strains were very different. One of these strains, isolated from a diseased mare, could not be distinguished from the other strain isolated from a clinical healthy stallion from the same study by this method. Only 47.3% from the investigated strains showed attachment to HeLa cells, while cell extracts of all of them caused morphological changes of a varying degree of both Y1 and Vero cells. There were no connexions between these adhesion-cytotoxicity-properties and the DNA fingerprint groups as well as the studs, respectively. No plasmids were found in the **Taylorella equigenitalis** strains used in this study.
Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female
Descriptors: Bacterial **Proteins** --analysis--AN; *DNA, Bacterial --analysis--AN; *Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus--classification --CL; *Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI; Bacterial Adhesion; Bacterial Toxins--biosynthesis--BI; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Haemophilus --genetics--GE; Horses; Plasmids
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (Plasmids)
Record Date Created: 19920326
Record Date Completed: 19920326

8/9/8
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

05997199 89011880 PMID: 3262761
The penicillin binding proteins **of the genus Haemophilus.**
Mendelman P M; Serfass D A
Division of Infectious Diseases, Children's Hospital and Medical Center, Seattle, WA.
Journal of medical microbiology (ENGLAND) Oct 1988, 27 (2) p95-8, ISSN 0022-2615 Journal Code: 0224131

Contract/Grant No.: AI 24630; AI; NIAID; RR 005655; RR; NCRR
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

We questioned whether the penicillin binding **protein** (PBP) profiles of representative strains from the 19 species varied within the genus Haemophilus and whether these profiles would be of taxonomic value. Seventeen of the 19 representative strains studied had distinct PBP profiles; only those of H. avium and H. paragallinarum were identical. The data support the inclusion of H. aegyptius in the genus as a species related to but separate from H. influenzae and could not exclude H. somnus, H. agni, and H. **equigenitalis** from the genus. Comparative PBP analysis within the genus Haemophilus may therefore be useful taxonomically.

Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: Carrier **Proteins** --analysis--AN; *Haemophilus --classification--CL; *Muramoylpentapeptide Carboxypeptidase--analysis--AN; *Penicillins--metabolism--ME; Haemophilus--analysis--AN; Haemophilus--drug effects--DE; Haemophilus--enzymology--EN; Penicillins--pharmacology--PD; beta-Lactamases--biosynthesis--BI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Carrier Proteins); 0 (Penicillins); 0 (penicillin-binding protein)

Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.17.8 (Muramoylpentapeptide Carboxypeptidase); EC 3.5.2.6 (beta-Lactamases)

Record Date Created: 19881117
Record Date Completed: 19881117

8/9/9

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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05185201 86186023 PMID: 3833120

Characteristics of Mycoplasma strains isolated from stallion semen.

Zgorniak-Nowosielska I; Kosiniak K; Slagowska A

Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis (POLAND) 1985, 33 (6) p851-6, ISSN 0004-069X Journal Code: 0114365

Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Eleven mycoplasma strains were isolated from the semen of 24 stallions. Eight of these strains were identified as Mycoplasma **equigenitalium** . Three strains which hydrolized arginine could not be identified. The growth inhibition test with immune sera against M. arginini and M. equirhinis was negative. Antibiotic sensitivity test showed that all strains were sensitive to four antibiotic of tetracycline group (oxytetracyclin, minocycline, transcycline and vibramycin). Lincomycin and gentamycin appeared to be the most active against all the strains. Comparative analysis of routine semen examination did not reveal any difference between ejaculates infected with mycoplasma and free of these organisms. However, the levels of certain biochemical components of the semen plasma (glycerylphosphorylcholine, ergothioneine, fructose and of the semen plasma (glycerylphosphorylcholine, ergothioneine, fructose and total **protein**) from mycoplasma-positive ejaculates were significantly lower than in the semen plasma from mycoplasma free ejaculates.

Tags: Animal; Male

Descriptors: *Horses--microbiology--MI; *Mycoplasma --isolation and purification--IP; *Semen--microbiology--MI; Antibiotics--therapeutic use --TU; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Mycoplasma--drug effects--DE

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibiotics)

Record Date Created: 19860428
Record Date Completed: 19860428

8/9/10

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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05119761 86120369 PMID: 2418416

Nonepidermal members of the keratin multigene family: cDNA sequences and in situ localization of the mRNAs.

Knapp B; Rentrop M; Schweizer J; Winter H

Nucleic acids research (ENGLAND) Jan 24 1986, 14 (2) p751-63, ISSN 0305-1048 Journal Code: 0411011

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A keratin set which consists of a type I 47kd and a type II 57kd **protein** occurs as a major constituent of the keratin patterns of various internal stratified epithelia of the mouse. We have isolated specific cDNA clones of the two complementary keratin subunits from a cDNA library constructed with polyA+RNA of mouse tongue epithelium and present the complete nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the 57kd **protein** and about 75% of the corresponding data of the 47kd **protein** . The comparison of the sequence data with those of known epidermal keratin mRNAs coding for the two types of keratin **proteins** reveals a fundamentally identical and type-specific organization of the mRNAs into both highly conserved and variable domains. In order to avoid cross-reactions with other members of the keratin multigene family, appropriately **taylored** 35S-labeled cDNA probes comprising the low and non-homologous 3' coding and noncoding domains of the mRNAs were used for in situ hybridization to tissue sections. The localization and distribution of the corresponding transcripts indicates a strongly compartmentalized keratin expression in mouse tongue epithelium.

Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Cloning, Molecular; *DNA--analysis--AN; *Genes, Structural; *Keratin--genetics--GE; *RNA, Messenger--genetics--GE; Amino Acid Sequence; Base Sequence; Epithelium--metabolism--ME; Mice; Molecular Weight; Nucleic Acid Hybridization; Plasmids; Poly A--genetics--GE; RNA--genetics--GE; RNA, Messenger--analysis--AN; Tongue--metabolism--ME; Transcription, Genetic; Translation, Genetic

Molecular Sequence Databank No.: GENBANK/X03491; GENBANK/X03492

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Plasmids); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 24937-83-5 (Poly A); 63231-63-0 (RNA); 68238-35-7 (Keratin); 9007-49-2 (DNA)

Record Date Created: 19860321

Record Date Completed: 19860321

8/9/11

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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04955902 85262786 PMID: 2410491

Demonstration of cross-reactive antigens **in F38 and related mycoplasmas by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and** immunoblotting .

Kibe M K; Bidwell D E; Turp P; Smith G R

Journal of hygiene (ENGLAND) Aug 1985, 95 (1) p95-106, ISSN 0022-1724 Journal Code: 0375374

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The ELISA and an **immunoblotting** technique were used to study F38-type mycoplasmas - an important cause of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia - and a number of related mycoplasma species, subspecies, types or serogroups. Two-way ELISA cross-reactivity was demonstrated between five mycoplasmas, namely strain F38, Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides (LC strain), M. **equigenitalium** , M. primatum and bovine serogroup 7. In addition one-way cross-reactivity was demonstrated between F38 and each of the following mycoplasmas: M. mycoides subsp. mycoides (two SC strains), M. mycoides subsp. capri, and bovine serogroup L. F38 and M. capricolum did not cross-react. **Immunoblot** analysis, unlike ELISA, revealed that F38 and M. capricolum were closely related. At least four major **protein antigens**

were shared between F38, M. mycoides subsp. mycoides (SC and LC strains), M. mycoides subsp. capri and bovine serogroup 7. The ELISA cross-reactions (above) shown by M. **equigenitalium** and M. primatum with each other, with F38 and with other mycoplasmas were not apparent by **immunoblotting** .

Tags: Comparative Study; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: **Antigens** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Mycoplasma --immunology--IM; Cross Reactions; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Epitopes--immunology--IM; Immune Sera; Mycoplasma--classification--CL; Mycoplasma mycoides--immunology--IM; Pronase--pharmacology--PD; Serotyping; Species Specificity; Trypsin --pharmacology--PD

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Epitopes); 0 (Immune Sera)

Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.4 (Trypsin); EC 3.4.24.- (Pronase)

Record Date Created: 19850911

Record Date Completed: 19850911

8/9/12

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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04611415 84254775 PMID: 6540061

Comparison of uterine protein **content and distribution of bacteria in the reproductive tract of mares after intrauterine inoculation of Haemophilus** equigenitalis **or Pseudomonas aeruginosa.**

Strzemienski P J; Benson C E; Acland H M; Kenney R M

American journal of veterinary research (UNITED STATES) Jun 1984, 45 (6) p1109-13, ISSN 0002-9645 Journal Code: 0375011

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Two groups of 3 mares were inoculated with Haemophilus **equigenitalis** or Pseudomonas aeruginosa on the 1st day of estrus. Uterine flushing samples were recovered on day 3 of estrus and day 8 after ovulation for each cycle. Mares were killed 22, 25, and 30 days after inoculation with P aeruginosa and 45, 46, and 49 days after inoculation with H **equigenitalis** . Pseudomonas aeruginosa was recovered from the uterus of 2 mares 48 hours after inoculation. Although the initial flushing sample of 1 of these 2 mares had an increased total **protein** concentration, there appeared to be little difference between **protein** concentrations of other uterine flushing samples. Haemophilus **equigenitalis** was recovered from the uterus of each of the 3 mares at postmortem. One mare had a slight, purulent discharge from the vulva. Total **protein** values were not increased in flushing samples from this mare after inoculation with H **equigenitalis** . Total **protein** values decreased in the last flushing sample of each of the 2 remaining mares. Swabbing the uterus was more effective than was homogenizing the uterine mucosa in isolating H **equigenitalis** .

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Pregnancy; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus Infections --veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases--metabolism--ME; * **Proteins** --metabolism --ME; *Pseudomonas Infections--veterinary--VE; Diestrus; Endometritis --metabolism--ME; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Haemophilus Infections --metabolism--ME; Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI; Horses; Pseudomonas Infections--metabolism--ME; Uterus--metabolism--ME; Uterus--microbiology --MI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Proteins)

Record Date Created: 19840817

Record Date Completed: 19840817

8/9/13

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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04102681 83232265 PMID: 6860920

Comparison of Haemophilus equigenitalis **(contagious equine metritis organism) and other Haemophilus species by disc electrophoresis of acid-phenol-soluble** proteins .
Brewer R A; Corbel M J
British veterinary journal (ENGLAND) May-Jun 1983, 139 (3) p200-3, ISSN 0007-1935 Journal Code: 0372554
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female
Descriptors: Bacterial **Proteins** --analysis--AN; *Haemophilus --classification--CL; *Horses--microbiology--MI; Electrophoresis, Disc; Endometritis--etiology--ET; Endometritis--veterinary--VE; Horse Diseases --etiology--ET
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins)
Record Date Created: 19830811
Record Date Completed: 19830811

8/9/14
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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03562185 81254455 PMID: 7196199
Bacteriological studies of Haemophilus equigenitalis **Taylor 1978, the causative organism of contagious equine metritis 1977 (author's transl)]**
Etude bacteriologique de Haemophilus **equigenitalis** Taylor 1978, agent de la metrite contagieuse de la jument.
Dabernat H J; Tainturier D; Delmas C; Ferney J; Lareng M B
Annales de recherches veterinaires. Annals of veterinary research (FRANCE) 1980, 11 (3) p289-99, ISSN 0003-4193 Journal Code: 1267230
Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract
Languages: FRENCH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
The cultural, biochemical, **antigenic** and antibiotic susceptibility characteristics of 17 strains of Haemophilus **equigenitalis** , the causative organism of contagious equine metritis (CEM), were studied. Biochemical characteristics were investigated using both conventional method and the API ZYM system of enzyme detection. The biochemical profile of the H. **equigenitalis** strains was unique and differed from the other bacterial species studied under the same experimental conditions (H. influenzae and H. parainfluenzae, B. abortus and B. melitensis, P. multocida, A. calcoaceticus). The required X and V factors were never demonstrated and therefore the placement of H. **equigenitalis** in the genus Haemophilus is discutable. This species presented an, **antigenic** homogeneity and exhibited no cross-reaction with the other strains tested in this study. Antibiotic susceptibility was studied by diffusion test and MIC determination. The strains were susceptible to all antibiotics with the exception of clindamycin, lincomycin and streptomycin; where the streptomycin resistance was inconstant.
Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus--physiology--PH; *Haemophilus Infections--veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI ; Clindamycin--pharmacology--PD; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Endometritis --microbiology--MI; Haemophilus--growth and development--GD; Haemophilus --metabolism--ME; Haemophilus Infections--microbiology--MI; Horses; Lincomycin--pharmacology--PD
CAS Registry No.: 154-21-2 (Lincomycin); 18323-44-9 (Clindamycin)
Record Date Created: 19810922
Record Date Completed: 19810922

8/9/15
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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03197371 80151673 PMID: 7362118
Ultrastructure of Haemophilus equigenitalis , **causative agent of contagious equine metritis.**
Swaney L M; Breese S S
American journal of veterinary research (UNITED STATES) Jan 1980, 41 (1) p127-32, ISSN 0002-9645 Journal Code: 0375011
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Haemophilus **equigenitalis** , a proposed new species of Haemophilus and the causative agent of contagious equine metritis, a venereal disease of the horse, had ultrastructural characteristics of gram-negative bacteria. The organism additionally had a small, threadlike capsule that was removed by heating in phosphate-buffered saline solution. Heating also detached the outer **membrane** from the cytoplasmic **membrane** . The capsule could only be demonstrated when bacterial were stained with ruthenium red during the preparation of ultrathin sections. The gross morphology of newly isolated organisms (rodlike or coccal) depended upon the medium on which they were grown.
Tags: Animal; Female
Descriptors: *Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus--ultrastructure --UL; *Haemophilus Infections--veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases --microbiology--MI; Cell **Membrane** --ultrastructure--UL; Endometritis --microbiology--MI; Haemophilus Infections--microbiology--MI; Horses; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning
Record Date Created: 19800523
Record Date Completed: 19800523

8/9/16
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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02829492 79003324 PMID: 99302
The causative organism of contagious equine metritis 1977: proposal for a new species to be known as Haemophilus equigenitalis .
Taylor C E; Rosenthal R O; Brown D F; Lapage S P; Hill L R; Legros R M
Equine veterinary journal (ENGLAND) Jul 1978, 10 (3) p136-44, ISSN 0425-1644 Journal Code: 0173320
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
The aetiological agent of contagious equine metritis (CEM) has been investigated bacteriologically in a wide range of cultural and conventional biochemical tests, in the eletron microscope, for DNA base composition (36.1 per cent GC), for susceptibility to various antimicrobial agents and **antigenically** by means of tube and slide agglutination tests. The organism is a fastidious, Gramnegative, non acid-fast coccobacillus which in biochemical tests is very unreactive. In conventional tests, only the oxidase, catalase and phosphatase tests were positive. Dependance on neither X nor V factors could be demonstrated, but some stimulation of growth by X factor was observed. The organism could not be identified with any known species and even allocation to an appropriate characters, we propose the organism as a new species of the genus Haemophilus: H. **equigenitalis** , type strain NCTC 11184 (61717/77).
Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Male
Descriptors: *Bacterial Infections--veterinary--VE; *Endometritis --veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus--classification--CL; *Horse Diseases --microbiology--MI; *Terminology; Agglutination Tests; Bacterial Infections --microbiology--MI; Brucella abortus--immunology--IM; Culture Media; DNA, Bacterial--analysis--AN; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Haemophilus --growth and development--GD; Haemophilus--immunology--IM; Horses; Pasteurella--immunology--IM
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Culture Media); 0 (DNA, Bacterial)

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     $0.46  TELNET
    $16.53  Estimated cost this search
    $16.53  Estimated total session cost  3.734 DialUnits


### Status: Signed Off. (3 minutes)
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07297471 92160403 PMID: 1789016

Taylorella equigenitalis : **cell wall** proteins , **gene fingerprints, plasmids, adhesion and toxicity]**

Untersuchungen an **Taylorella equigenitalis** : Zellwandproteine, Genomfingerprints, Plasmide, Adhasion und Toxizitat.

Lapan G; Awad-Masalmeh M; Hartig A; Silber R

Institut fur Bakteriologie und Tierhygiene, Veterinarmedizinischen Universitat Wien.

Zentralblatt fur Veterinarmedizin. Reihe B. Journal of veterinary medicine. Series B (GERMANY) Oct 1991, 38 (8) p589-98, ISSN 0514-7166 Journal Code: 0331325

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: GERMAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

In this study 55 strains of **Taylorella equigenitalis** isolated from horses of four different studs in Austria, and a comparative strain from the Federal Republic of Germany were investigated by different methods. These investigations were carried out with the help of SDS- **PAGE** , **immunoblotting** , the analyses of genomes and by proof of plasmids. Furthermore, pathogenic mechanisms such as adhesion or the formation of toxins were investigated in vitro. On the basis of the results carried out by means of SDS- **PAGE** and **immunoblotting** all tested strains of **Taylorella equigenitalis** were alike, whereas by DNA analyses the strains could be divided into five groups. The comparative strain from the FRG, which clearly differed from the Austrian strains, formed one group all by itself. From three studs, which are related to each other because of an intensive exchange of horses, representatives (n = 53) of three DNA fingerprint groups were isolated. These three fingerprint patterns were very similar to each other, while the hybridisation patterns from the other two Austrian strains were very different. One of these strains, isolated from a diseased mare, could not be distinguished from the other strain isolated from a clinical healthy stallion from the same study by this method. Only 47.3% from the investigated strains showed attachment to HeLa cells, while cell extracts of all of them caused morphological changes of a varying degree of both Y1 and Vero cells. There were no connexions between these adhesion-cytotoxicity-properties and the DNA fingerprint groups as well as the studs, respectively. No plasmids were found in the **Taylorella equigenitalis** strains used in this study.

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female

Descriptors: Bacterial **Proteins** --analysis--AN; *DNA, Bacterial --analysis--AN; *Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus--classification --CL; *Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI; Bacterial Adhesion; Bacterial Toxins--biosynthesis--BI; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Haemophilus --genetics--GE; Horses; Plasmids

05997199 89011880 PMID: 3262761

The penicillin binding proteins **of the genus Haemophilus.**

Mendelman P M; Serfass D A

Division of Infectious Diseases, Children's Hospital and Medical Center, Seattle, WA.

Journal of medical microbiology (ENGLAND) Oct 1988, 27 (2) p95-8, ISSN 0022-2615 Journal Code: 0224131

Contract/Grant No.: AI 24630; AI; NIAID; RR 005655; RR; NCRR

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

We questioned whether the penicillin binding **protein** (PBP) profiles of representative strains from the 19 species varied within the genus Haemophilus and whether these profiles would be of taxonomic value. Seventeen of the 19 representative strains studied had distinct PBP profiles; only those of H. avium and H. paragallinarum were identical. The data support the inclusion of H. aegyptius in the genus as a species related to but separate from H. influenzae and could not exclude H. somnus, H. agni, and H. **equigenitalis** from the genus. Comparative PBP analysis within the genus Haemophilus may therefore be useful taxonomically.

Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: Carrier **Proteins** --analysis--AN; *Haemophilus --classification--CL; *Muramoylpentapeptide Carboxypeptidase--analysis--AN; *Penicillins--metabolism--ME; Haemophilus--analysis--AN; Haemophilus--drug effects--DE; Haemophilus--enzymology--EN; Penicillins--pharmacology--PD; beta-Lactamases--biosynthesis--BI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Carrier Proteins); 0 (Penicillins); 0 (penicillin-binding protein)

Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.17.8 (Muramoylpentapeptide Carboxypeptidase); EC 3.5.2.6 (beta-Lactamases)

Record Date Created: 19881117

Record Date Completed: 19881117

04611415 84254775 PMID: 6540061

Comparison of uterine protein **content and distribution of bacteria in the reproductive tract of mares after intrauterine inoculation of Haemophilus** equigenitalis **or Pseudomonas aeruginosa.**

Strzemienski P J; Benson C E; Acland H M; Kenney R M

American journal of veterinary research (UNITED STATES) Jun 1984, 45 (6) p1109-13, ISSN 0002-9645 Journal Code: 0375011
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Two groups of 3 mares were inoculated with Haemophilus **equigenitalis** or Pseudomonas aeruginosa on the 1st day of estrus. Uterine flushing samples were recovered on day 3 of estrus and day 8 after ovulation for each cycle. Mares were killed 22, 25, and 30 days after inoculation with P aeruginosa and 45, 46, and 49 days after inoculation with H **equigenitalis** . Pseudomonas aeruginosa was recovered from the uterus of 2 mares 48 hours after inoculation. Although the initial flushing sample of 1 of these 2 mares had an increased total **protein** concentration, there appeared to be little difference between **protein** concentrations of other uterine flushing samples. Haemophilus **equigenitalis** was recovered from the uterus of each of the 3 mares at postmortem. One mare had a slight, purulent discharge from the vulva. Total **protein** values were not increased in flushing samples from this mare after inoculation with H **equigenitalis** . Total **protein** values decreased in the last flushing sample of each of the 2 remaining mares. Swabbing the uterus was more effective than was homogenizing the uterine mucosa in isolating H **equigenitalis** .

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Pregnancy; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus Infections --veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases--metabolism--ME; * **Proteins** --metabolism --ME; *Pseudomonas Infections--veterinary--VE; Diestrus; Endometritis --metabolism--ME; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Haemophilus Infections --metabolism--ME; Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI; Horses; Pseudomonas Infections--metabolism--ME; Uterus--metabolism--ME; Uterus--microbiology --MI

04102681 83232265 PMID: 6860920

Comparison of Haemophilus equigenitalis **(contagious equine metritis organism) and other Haemophilus species by disc electrophoresis of acid-phenol-soluble** proteins .

Brewer R A; Corbel M J

British veterinary journal (ENGLAND) May-Jun 1983, 139 (3) p200-3, ISSN 0007-1935 Journal Code: 0372554

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female

Descriptors: Bacterial **Proteins** --analysis--AN; *Haemophilus --classification--CL; *Horses--microbiology--MI; Electrophoresis, Disc; Endometritis--etiology--ET; Endometritis--veterinary--VE; Horse Diseases --etiology--ET

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins)

Record Date Created: 19830811

Record Date Completed: 19830811

03562185 81254455 PMID: 7196199

Bacteriological studies of Haemophilus equigenitalis **Taylor 1978, the causative organism of contagious equine metritis 1977 (author's transl)]**

Etude bacteriologique de Haemophilus **equigenitalis** Taylor 1978, agent de la metrite contagieuse de la jument.

Dabernat H J; Tainturier D; Delmas C; Ferney J; Lareng M B

Annales de recherches veterinaires. Annals of veterinary research (FRANCE) 1980, 11 (3) p289-99, ISSN 0003-4193 Journal Code: 1267230

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: FRENCH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The cultural, biochemical, **antigenic** and antibiotic susceptibility characteristics of 17 strains of Haemophilus **equigenitalis** , the causative organism of contagious equine metritis (CEM), were studied. Biochemical characteristics were investigated using both conventional method and the API ZYM system of enzyme detection. The biochemical profile of the H. **equigenitalis** strains was unique and differed from the other bacterial species studied under the same experimental conditions (H. influenzae and H. parainfluenzae, B. abortus and B. melitensis, P. multocida, A. calcoaceticus). The required X and V factors were never demonstrated and therefore the placement of H. **equigenitalis** in the genus Haemophilus is discutable. This species presented an, **antigenic** homogeneity and exhibited no cross-reaction with the other strains tested in this study. Antibiotic susceptibility was studied by diffusion test and MIC determination. The strains were susceptible to all antibiotics with the exception of clindamycin, lincomycin and streptomycin; where the streptomycin resistance was inconstant.

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Endometritis--veterinary--VE; *Haemophilus--physiology--PH; *Haemophilus Infections--veterinary--VE; *Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI ; Clindamycin--pharmacology--PD; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Endometritis --microbiology--MI; Haemophilus--growth and development--GD; Haemophilus --metabolism--ME; Haemophilus Infections--microbiology--MI; Horses; Lincomycin--pharmacology--PD

CAS Registry No.: 154-21-2 (Lincomycin); 18323-44-9 (Clindamycin)

Record Date Created: 19810922

Record Date Completed: 19810922